SI. No.	Name of State	Number of Seats
11.	Karnataka	66
12.	Kerala	12
13.	Maharashtra	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	60
15.	Orissa	32
16.	Punjab	42
17.	Pondicherry	10
18.	Rajasthan	25
19.	Tamil Nadu	160
20.	Uttar Pradesh	146
21.	Uttaranchal	54
22.	UT-Chandigarh	10
23.	West Bengal	83
	TOTAL:	1164

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Earthquake vulnerability of Delhi

1012. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have warned against earthquakes and called for review vulnerability map of Delhi to avert major disaster as reported in Tribune of 8th April, 2004;

(b) the ground situation thereof alongwith Seismic developments; and

(c) the brief summary of the disaster management for high rise buildings/flats and weak structures along with the likely fallout on unauthorized construction indulged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As there is no scientific method to forecast occurrence of eathquake anywhere in the world, prior warning

is not possible. Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has constituted a Peer Group to revise and update the existing Vulnerability Atlas of India brought out by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council in 1997. This Peer Group will also cover the National Capital Region of Delhi for revising and updating the existing Vulnerability Atlas of India.

(b) As per the seismic zoning map prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards (IS-1893 (part-l): 2002), Delhi region lies in Zone-IV, which is classified as "severe intensity zone". According to this classification, the region is broadly associated with seismic intensity VIII on Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. The Government of India has initiated microzonation studies of Delhi region to provide earthquake hazard and risk related products on a microscale to enable better planning with regard to pre and post-disaster preparedness, mitigation and management strategies.

(c) High-rise buildings/flats and weak structures are prone to damages under high intensity of earthquake particularly those buildings which are not constructed according to the safety norms, codes and specifications formulated by Bureau of Indian Standards. Some of the initiatives already taken on disaster management and mitigation are:

(i) Amendment of Unified Building Bye-laws to incorporate structural safety measures to ensure that buildings that are constructed provide for requisite safety features with respect to earthquake forces.

(ii) Survey of Government owned buildings to ensure their structural soundness.

(iii) Asking private owned multi-storeyed buildings to adopt retrofitting techniques and other measures in order to make their buildings earthquake proof.

Waterway for Allahabad, Kanpur and Patna

t1013. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures being taken by Government for the development of waterways;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.